

## SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

### This Underwear News Interests You

Some splendid underwear values tempt us to write of them today. They are values that shall give you an insight of the immense underwear that we carry. These prices show the fairness not only of the underwear prices but of prices throughout the whole store. They show our determination always to give you the very best at fairest prices.

Most interesting underwear prices prevail now.

Ladies' jersey fleeced vests, crocheted neck, silk taped, all sizes, pants of same.

#### 25c Garment

Ladies' jersey ribbed fleeced vests, long or short sleeves, heavy weight, pants of same. This is a most unusual value.

#### 50c Garment

Ladies' jersey cashmere pants and vests in white and natural, splendid value.

#### 87 1-2c Garment

## Hosiery

No matter how well provided you are with hosiery it will pay you to visit our hosiery counter and see what we offer.

## SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

82, 84, 86 Main St.

## Are You

Looking for a place where you can get any time you want those fresh eggs that are really the genuine article. I receive three times each week direct from country producers.

The Cider Vinegar I sell is the finest goods produced, costs a little more, but—

Where can I get the best Sweet Cream?

101 Main Street, sure.

The best location, largest and freshest stock, reasonable price and best service.

## M. V. N. BRAMAN

101 Main Street.  
Telephone 220.

LAWRENCE'S

103 5c CIGAR

UNION MADE

Our Leading 5c CIGAR.

We recommend the above to all lovers of a good smoke.

MANUFACTURED BY  
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY  
North Adams Drug Company,  
98 MAIN ST.

Largest Stock of Cigars in Western Massachusetts.

NOTICE.  
The commissioner of public works will be at his office each week from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.

# THE DEATH ROLL.

## The Killed and Wounded By the Indians.

## President Takes Vigorous Measures For Evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba.

### KILLED AND WOUNDED.

#### List of Casualties in the Indian Troubles.

Minneapolis, Oct. 7.—General Bacon has been heard from. He is safe. He will send the names of the killed and injured by the Indians today.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Walker says: The steamer Flora arrived bringing in the killed and wounded in the Indian troubles. Major Melville Wilkinson and Sergeant William Butler were the officers killed. The privates killed were: Edward Lowe, John Olmsted, John S. Wallenstocker and Alfred Seebell. About twenty men were wounded. General Bacon and the newspaper men were unhurt. A military council is to be held today.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 7.—A special dispatch from Duluth says that General Bacon has sent word that he has the pillaging band of Indians whipped and does not need any further reinforcements. The companies of the 14th Minnesota regiment now here do not expect to be called.

### SPANIARDS ORDERED OUT.

#### President Insists On Evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President McKinley has cabled the United States military commission at Porto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before October 18 and that the Spanish commissioners be so informed.

In case of failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date the United States commissioners are directed to take possession and exercise all the functions of government and in case it is found impossible to secure transportation for the Spanish troops by October 12, they may be permitted to go into temporary quarters until transportation can be arranged to take them to Spain.

This fact was developed at today's cabinet meeting and it was also stated that from this time forward a more vigorous policy would be pursued with respect to the evacuation of Cuba. The President has notified the United States evacuation commission at Havana that the Spaniards would be expected to have evacuated the island by December 1 with a strong intimation that in case of failure the United States would brook no further delay but immediately take possession of the government.

### WILL NEGOTIATIONS STOP?

#### Reported That American and Spanish Commissioners Cannot Agree.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The American and Spanish peace commissioners met again this afternoon. The statement of the Americans at Monday's session which caused the Spaniards to ask for a recess until Friday has not been disclosed.

The Gaulois says that Judge Day has cabled Washington that the negotiations are on the verge of stopping owing to Madrid's refusal to accept proposals regarding the Philippines. It is thought, however, that the Spaniards are weakening somewhat.

### Stoughton Almshouse Burned.

Stoughton, Oct. 7.—The Stoughton almshouse was gutted by fire this morning. All the inmates escaped. The loss is \$4,000.

### Two Sailors Burned.

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 7.—The schooner Pythian arrived here today with her flag at half mast for the loss of Leon Fitzgerald and George Morse, two members of her crew who went astray in a fog off the southern part of the western banks on October 3. Both men were natives of Tucke, N. S., and were 25 years old and unmarried.

### Testimony of Greene.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Gen. F. V. Greene who was at the battle of Manila testified before the war commission today. The health of the troops was excellent, he said, and the supplies were abundant.

### WAR INVESTIGATION.

#### Boynton Concludes His Evidence as to Camp Thomas.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The war investigation commission held two sessions Thursday. In the forenoon General Boynton concluded his testimony, and General Fitzhugh Lee was heard in the afternoon. General Boynton dwelt upon the causes of disease at Camp Thomas, charging the increase toward the close of the camp to the lack of sufficient care on the part of the regimental and brigade commanders in covering the sinks.

General Lee detailed the conditions prevailing at the camp at Jacksonville. He said that the site was a good one; that the supplies were plentiful and the men well taken care of, and he had no complaint to make of the war department's treatment of his command. In June, when the expeditions were being gotten off, there was some delay, but this was natural, and since then supplies of all kinds had come with regularity and abundance. "There have, of course," he said, "been some complaints. Soldiers are like school-boys. They sometimes complain even when there is no occasion for complaint." He thought the army ration was abundant, and in the main well suited to a campaign in a tropical climate; yet he thought some changes might be made. He was of the opinion that it would be better to send live animals to Cuba than to send refrigerated meat, as at present. According to his ideas, the men should have more fruit and less meat.

During the course of the questioning it developed that General Lee had been notified that he would be expected to move his corps to Cuba in the vicinity of Havana about the first of November, and that he considered his troops properly equipped for the campaign. He considered the Spanish uniforms better adapted to a tropical climate than ours, as they were cool and could be washed. He was fearful that the shirts and blouses of our men would be found too heavy for comfort. General Lee made the significant announcement that he was counting on landing in a friendly country, as he had received direct information that the American troops would be welcomed not only by the Cubans, but by the Spaniards as well. He said the conservative and property-owning Spaniards were especially desirous to have the American troops come for the preservation of order.

As to the efficiency of officers appointed from civil life, General Lee said some of them learned their duties very promptly; others were very slow to learn, but a majority did. He believed that volunteers would always be effective, and especially when confronted by the enemy.

Governor Beaver read a letter complaining of the situation in the Jacksonville camp. This letter said the camp was filthy, the bread moulded, the doctors generally drunk, etc.

"Is that from my command?" General Lee asked, in evident surprise. When informed that it was, he was astonished and asked for the name of the author. He said in this connection that occasional complaints had reached him, but when examined every case was found to be unfounded.

Complaints against regimental surgeons were read to the general from members of the Fourth Virginia volunteers, but he replied that he could not speak definitely of the regimental doctors in this case. Some of them he knew were not as competent as they should be. The surgeons of his rank were all competent men. He expressed the belief that division hospitals were too large. He advocated brigade hospitals as a compromise between the division and regimental hospitals.

Captain Howell asked General Lee if he considered that he had been side-tracked in the campaign. "I don't think so," he replied. "I have from time to time seen something in the newspapers to the effect that it was not the intention of the authorities that I should have an opportunity for active participation in the campaign. I, of course, had no claim to go to Santiago or to Porto Rico, as other officers in the army outranked me. It was always the understanding that my corps was organized for the Havana campaign. I had some ambition to go there because I had not been allowed to stay while I was there. I wanted to go back with some men and show our enemies that I could stay." The president had told the witness within the past few days that it was intended to send him to Havana, and in case there had been an assault upon the city that he should lead it.

# 4.30.

## GENERALS DROPPED.

### Officers Honorably Discharged Today From Volunteer Service.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The war department today issued an order for the honorable discharge from the volunteer army of three major generals and 26 brigadier generals. The regular army men in the volunteer service will go to their old positions. This heavy reduction was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has already been reduced by fully 50 per cent, and there consequently is no duty remaining for these officers to discharge.

The list of those discharged follows: Major generals, John J. Coppinger, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Jacob F. Kent. Brigadier generals, to take effect October 31, 1898, Francis L. Guenther, Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, Lucius F. Hubbard, James R. Watler, Charles F. Mattocks, Mark W. Sheaf, James H. Barkley, Joseph W. Plum, Thomas L. Rosser, Joseph K. Hudson. Brigadier generals, to take effect Nov. 30, 1898: John I. Rogers, Andrew S. Bure, Peter C. Haines, George A. Garretson, Henry M. Duffield, John B. Babcock, Roy Stone, Wallace F. Randolph, Henry Carroll, Edward P. Pearson, John H. Page, Wm. M. Wherry, Chas. D. Vile, Aaron S. Daggett, John H. Paterson. Brigadier generals, Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, John B. Babcock and Peter C. Haines, will continue their present duties.

## PAYS DEATH PENALTY

### Murderer Alfred C. Williams Hanged at Salem Today.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 7.—Alfred C. Williams was executed for the murder of John Gallo, the Lynnfield Italian, in the Salem jail this forenoon. The drop fell at fifty seconds after ten o'clock. Williams slept well during the night, but did not eat a hearty breakfast.

Life was extinct in 12 minutes and 31 seconds after the drop fell. His neck was broken by the fall. Williams when led to the scaffold was pale but unconcerned. He said nothing. The chaplain, Rev. Mr. Puffer says he maintained his innocence to the last.

Williams was a native of Sumner, side Pot and was but 22 years old. On July 25, 1897, the hut of John Gallo was burned. A mutilated and charred body was found the next day which was supposed to be Gallo's. An ax with blood stains on it was found near the house.

Williams, who was a farm laborer, was suspected of the crime, and arrested. A gold piece owned by Gallo was found at Williams' home. There was no doubt that the boy wanted the money with which to go to the Klondike. Several attempts were made to have the court save Williams' life, but all were unsuccessful.

## A Boston Hold Up.

Boston, Oct. 7.—A young man who gave the name of David Williams, St. Louis, one of the gang of three who held up and robbed Dr. William Whitehead on Washington street this morning, has been arrested. He has confessed to his part in the affair but claims not to know the other two.

Dr. Whitehead was seized by two men while returning home from downtown and while they held him a third one went through his pockets, taking \$7 and removing a valuable pair of cuff buttons.

## Burned to Death.

Northampton, Oct. 7.—John Burns of Holyoke, who was burned while sleeping in a freight car this morning, died at 9 o'clock. His companion by the name of Erennan was also burned to death.

## Gunarder Disabled.

Queenstown, Oct. 7.—The Gunarder Lucania from New York was sighted off Brow Head this afternoon apparently disabled.

## Survivors of the Battle May.

New York, Oct. 7.—The bark Avola which arrived today from Green Island brought John Neal and George Johnson, the seamen taken from the wreck of the Halifax schooner Hattie May, bound from Jamaica to New York.

The schooner was caught in a hurricane on October 3 and capsized. Capt. Vance, Mate Joseph McCharr, Seamen Joseph Crawford and Peter White were drowned. The two survivors clung to the wreck and were for 36 hours without food or water.

# LOCAL NEWS.

## THE FITCHBURG WASHOUTS.

### Through Trains Run by Way of Pittsfield, Transferring Passengers.

The Fitchburg road is still handicapped by the many washouts on its line, but passengers are being gotten through in very good shape today. Yesterday afternoon the road began sending some of its through trains to Troy by way of Pittsfield and Albany, and other trains are transferring passengers and baggage at Eagle Bridge. Trains are now able to run to that point from both directions, and the company expected all day to have that place repaired very soon. Up to 3 o'clock, however, no trains had gotten by.

The Boston excursion which left here today was delayed till about noon by the difficulty in getting trains, but left with about 150 passengers. The 5.15 this morning came by way of Pittsfield and did not reach here till noon. The midnight train also came that way.

By tonight the company expect to be in shape to run its trains with less delay.

## Republican Executive Committee.

The executive committee of the republican city committee met last evening, and discussed plans for the campaign. The matter of finances was the principal one, and this subject was left largely in the hands of the chairman.

## Big Strike In Paris.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The strike of laborers here has extended to nearly all the building trades and work on the big exposition buildings has ceased. Sixty thousand workmen are out. The police and troops have been obliged to repeatedly charge the strikers. Le Temps declares the leaders are aiming at a general strike which may extend to the railroads, if not to a revolution.

## Striking Lasters Give In.

Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 7.—The striking lasters at two of the shoe factories here have given in and those in a third factory are wavering. The surrender was a big surprise.

## REBELLIOUS INDIANS.

### Great Show of Friendship Preceded Outbreak.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 7.—Indian Agent Sutherland, who was with General Bacon at Sugar Point, gives the following account of the conflict up to the time of his leaving for supplies: "When the arrest of two fugitives had been accomplished, the Indians, with a profession of friendship, showed the soldiers their tepees, and called attention to their neatness, all the time stating, 'My good Indian.' General Bacon, who has great experience with the Sioux, and other savages, did not take much stock in these professions of friendship, and ordered a part of his company to search the adjoining timber for any lurking savages, but none were to be seen. They must have been hidden in the thick underbrush, and those unaccustomed to searching timber could easily have been deceived, for it was not 10 minutes after this before the firing had commenced. Had the Indians not contented a general massacre they would have fired on the men who were searching the timber. These pillagers are well armed and are good marksmen, and they had the advantage at the start."

No courier has reached here from the island, and it is impossible to learn the result of yesterday's fight. A posse of citizens succeeded in landing on Bear Island, secured the bodies of four of the men killed in Wednesday's fight and brought away nine wounded soldiers. The citizens were driven to their boats by Indians firing from the bush, but no fatalities are reported.

The condition of Bacon's men, even if they are safe from annihilation, must be deplorable. They are ill-supplied with overcoats and blankets. Tents they have none. Their food supplies were short when they landed, and they were in no shape to stand a long siege.

Major M. C. Wilkinson and Mr. Sheehan, who are among the killed, were well known. Major Wilkinson was a volunteer in the civil war, served throughout that conflict and received on its close a commission in the regular army. He had participated in several Indian campaigns since the rebellion. His regiment was stationed at Fort Snelling for 13 years and was dispatched to Santiago at the opening of the war but he was left at the fort on recruiting service. He was over 30 years of age, and his family is at Redlands, Cal., where he had for two years been building an orange farm with a view to spending his closing years there.

Wilkinson was shot first through the leg. Having had his leg dressed, he took the field again and was shortly afterwards shot through the body. Lying in a pool of blood, he raised himself to one elbow, and shouted to General Bacon: "Give them hell, general; never mind about me." These were his last words. Lieutenant Morrison won his spurs. "Aim straight," he shouted. "Don't get rattled, boys. These devils can't get us. Try again." He said laughing as a ball knocked his hat off. The men cheered him right to the thick of it. T. J. Sheehan was one of the five killed in the civil war and was killed in the Sioux Indian massacre in 1862, when he was placed in command of Fort Ridgely on the frontier. There with a force of but 125 men he withstood for two days the attack and siege of over 1000 Indians, finally repulsing them and saving the lives of his command. For 23 years after the close of the rebellion he was agent of Precinct county, Minnesota, and lately had been United States deputy marshal. He was about 45 years of age and married.

## "Frost and Shortening Days"

Make us realize the necessity of preparing for fall weather. The first step should be cuttingward, because to have the very best selection of Suits and Top Coats for boys and men in North Adams.

## Fall Suits

Are selling rapidly from our large stock, and smooth darkish fabrics seem to be favorites. Cuttingward prices are satisfactory at \$7.50, \$8.75, \$10 and \$12. We have the lowest grades at \$5 and \$6 and the very best at \$15 and \$18.

## Top Coats

Tell the same story of excellence, and the prices are correspondingly low. Best values \$8, \$10 and \$15.

## Fancy Hosiery

In new plaids and stripes just received from the mills. Nothing new left out, nothing desirable not included. Our prices 75c and 50c mean best values. Warm Underwear and Wool Hosiery already for your inspection.

## C. H. Cutting & Co.

Wholesale-Retailers. Cutting Corner.

## FREE A bottle of French Shoe Dressing

During this week we shall give to every lady purchaser of shoes to the value \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 or \$4.00, a bottle of

## French Shoe Dressing Free.

Take advantage of this offer while it lasts

At Murdock's,  
**The Wm. Martin Old Stand,**  
10 State Street.

## Prescriptions

We compound them accurately and promptly. More than this, we guarantee our price lower than elsewhere in the city. We use only the best drugs, fresh and of required strength, and licensed pharmacists do the work. Let us save you a little money. Try us the next one you have.

## JOHN H. C. PRATT,

Pioneer Cut Price Druggist,  
30 MAIN STREET, Opposite State Street.

## High Grade Clothes

## Low Grade Prices.

For the next 30 days we shall sell all our fine imported and domestic suitings, overcoatings, and trousseaus at greatly reduced prices. We have an elegant line of Scotch and worsted fabrics suitable for business suits and everything made in black coatings for cutaway and frock suits.

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Special Sale of Trousers at \$7.00 per pair.

**P. J. BOLAND,**  
Tailor and Furnisher, Boland Block

## Harper & Gagnon

HAVE OPENED A  
**MILLINERY STORE.**

And are showing a complete line of Bonnets, Hats and Novelties, examination of which is respectfully invited.

Miss Louise Brady, an experienced trimmer, has been engaged, and perfect work can be guaranteed.

3 BANK STREET,

Opposite Postoffice

## IN NEW QUARTERS...

**P. H. Gunning's Central Stationery Store**  
Formerly 79 Center Street,

.....Now located in new quarters at

55 Eagle Street.

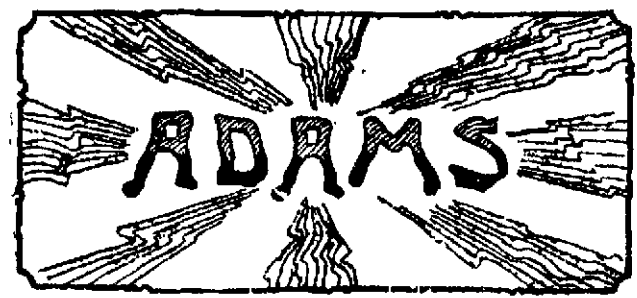
Occupying half the store with James O'Brien & Co.

Newspapers, Magazines, Confectionery and Cigars

.....CALL AND SEE US.....







## CHESHIRE WON.

Quite a number of people from this town witnessed the baseball game between the "Has Beens" and Cheshires at Cheshire Thursday afternoon. The first seven innings were uninteresting as Cheshire had everything their own way and the score at that time was the same as the free silver ratio, 10 to 1. In the eighth and ninth innings the "Has Beens" recovered from their stupor and when the game ended it was 16 to 14 in favor of Cheshire.

The features of the local team were the battery work of Ruddy and Lathrop, the playing of First Baseman Welch and Third Baseman Murphy. Center Fielder Streeter made the biggest hit during the game, it being a three base hit.

## DANCES THIS EVENING.

There will be plenty of chance for persons who like to dance to enjoy themselves this evening.

The Renfrew Caledonian club will hold a box social and dance in their hall at Renfrew. A concert will be given. Those who will take part are Miss Della Cassidy, Miss Jessie Kori, Edward Riley, George F. Duggan and Andrew Allen. Harry Smith will be accompanist. After the concert dancing will be held.

The Foresters of America will hold a dance in their hall in bank block this evening. Good music will be had and P. H. Kellher will prompt.

## NOTICE OF REGISTRARS AND ASSESSORS.

Notices have been posted giving the dates of registration. They are as follows: At the Howland house at Zylonia Wednesday evening, October 12, from 6:30 to 9 o'clock; at the town building Saturday, October 13, 15, 22 and 23; Wednesday, October 19 and 20, Thursday and Friday, October 23 and 24. On Saturdays the hours will be from 1:30 to 5 p. m. while on the other evenings they will be from 7 to 9:30. On the last date the hours will be from 12 to 10 p. m.

The assessors will also be in session when the registrars are.

## FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Crescents will play in Dalton Saturday afternoon. A week from tomorrow they will play Drury of North Adams, at Forest park.

A football team to be known as the High Schools have been organized as follows: Center, E. C. Jenks; guards, Robert Anthony and Frank O'Brien; tackles, David J. and Fred Hughes; ends, George Carr and Fred Buntin; quarterback, Robert Whipple; fullback, Arthur Fox; fullbacks, Harlow P. Carr and Thomas Barrett; Delmar Perkins is manager. The new team will play Drury of North Adams at Forest park next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

John Roubale and William Thomas will run a 100 yard foot race at Renfrew tomorrow afternoon. The race will be for a \$10 purse and a side bet of \$10. The race will be run in front of Barrett's saloon and will take place at 4 o'clock.

Don't forget the supper at the old St. Charles church Saturday evening.

A good game of baseball will be played at Lawtonian park Saturday afternoon between the North Adams and Holyoke Athletics. The latter team is composed of Atlantic, Connecticut and Eastern league players. Miner and Mackey will be the home battery. Sergeant William O'Brien has been appointed trust officer.

Four of the members of the Salvation Army of North Adams climbed Greylock from this town Thursday and remained over night. They returned this morning looking rather blue.

Rev. Miles B. Fisher, Miss Lucy Chalmers and Mrs. Anna Decker returned Thursday evening from the Congregational Sunday school convention in Worcester.

The regular meeting of the N. E. O. P. will be held this evening.

Quite a number left this morning on the excursion to Boston. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and daughter of Zylonia, Conductor Robert Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Derosa, Private John Weir of Company M, Thomas Russell and Corporal Cliffe.

The regular monthly services of the League of the Sacred Heart will be held at St. Thomas church this evening.

Don't miss seeing "Under the Red Robe" at the Wilson theater in North Adams Saturday evening.

Jeweler Hurd is having the wood work in his store repainted.

Charles Estes and George Crandall of Gilead street have been in Vermont The Cheshires and Berlins of Berlin, N. Y., will play ball at Cheshire Saturday afternoon. There is much rivalry between the teams. Some people from this town will attend the game.

Through Thick and Thin.

They are with us again, the brave leaders in blue.

And we welcome them all with a will, And we'll help them forget all the woes they went through.

Where the battle notes echo and thrill.

And it's thankful we are there's no greater dismay.

As we gaze on each conquering troop; They are with us again from the thick of the fray.

And the thin of the coffee and soup.

—New York Truth.

Evidence of Ability.

"Skidoo always seems industrious," remarked the gossip. "And yet he never accomplishes much."

"Yes," replied the eager listener, "he's one of those people who whenever they do anything make you think they'd be first rate hands at anything else."

—Washington Star.

## TO CURE NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean, Make a Test of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

## Interesting Experience of an Indianapolis Gentleman.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think that their nerves are to blame, are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the real seat of mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often does not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach but in the rest of the system. It is a general ailment, it is irregular; in others, the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches, still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite, with the accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Mr. A. W. Sharper of No. 81 Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows: "A motive of pure gratitude prompts me to write these few lines regarding the new and valuable medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia for the last four years; have used various patent medicines and other remedies without any favorable result. They sometimes gave temporary relief until the effects of the medicine wore off. I attributed this to my sedentary habits, being a book-keeper with little physical exercise, but I am glad to state that the tablets have overcome all these obstacles, for I have gained in flesh, sleep better, and am better in every way. The above is written not for notoriety, but is based on actual facts."

Respectfully yours,

A. W. SHARPER, 81 Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headaches.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents.

## Sleeping Machines.

Experiments have been made recently with some curious devices in the shape of "sleep machines." Sleep will sometimes result from fatigue of the eyes; looking at the trees or other objects as we rush along in the train will frequently "lead us off." An ingenious gentleman has produced a machine for this purpose. It is a box surmounted by two fanlike panels, one above the other, revolving horizontally in opposite directions. These panels are studded with mirrors that throw upon the retina a vibrating flood of twinkling light. A similar effect is produced by staring at a bright ball placed high above the head, so that some slight strain is caused by staring at it. Another apparatus for causing drowsiness is formed of clamps for squeezing the arteries leading to the brain. The clamps remain in position for less than half a minute and by that time the sufferer from insomnia has been placed in a state of somnolence by the decreased flow of blood to the brain. Still another method is to arrange an electric battery in the bed so that a mild electric current acts upon the spine.

## A New Kind of Glass.

A French plate glass factory has placed upon the market a new article of considerable interest, called opaline. It is a vitreous mass, absolutely free from metals, acid proof, of a grayish blue opal color and resembles artificial ice. It is cast and rolled into large plates of from 85 to 100 square feet surface area and from one-half to 1 1/4 inches thick. Large surfaces can be lined with a single plate without a joint. Besides its incomparable hardness it possesses the immense advantage over marble of being acid proof and remaining perfectly spotless. Like faience and porcelain, it can be decorated with indelible, burned-in colors. It is produced usually from seven-sixteenths to nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. The plates have a smooth and rough surface, the latter to render adhesion to mortar more sure. For partition walls it is made smooth on both sides.

\*E. H. Chase & Co.'s pure barley malt whiskey is recommended by physicians for household and medicinal uses. M. M. Welch & Co. and all druggists.

## Clocks! Clocks!

We have just opened a fresh lot of clocks. Anything you want from a \$1.00 nickel alarm to a nice mantel clock. A large line of sterling silver, and cut glass for wedding gifts.

## A. J. Hurd,

Jeweler, Stationer, Newsdealer. Two Expert Watchmakers. PARK STREET, Adams, Mass.

## NORTH ADAMS WILL NOW ADMIT

They Do Not Doubt the Merits of Interest We Publish in Their Local Papers Daily.

You may ask why and we tell you that what we have proved to others we can prove to you (if you will but read them) of results right here in your own city, of cures that are cures. No misrepresentations.

Mr. L. F. Cummings, of North Adams, Mass. says: "I have been afflicted with Kidney disease for a long time. I tried various remedies without avail until I fortunately procured a bottle of Frost's Kidney Cure and after a short treatment I can safely say yours is the most effective remedy I have ever tried."

## Ask For Frost's Health Book—Free

FROST'S FEVER CURE should be at hand at all hours. At first approach of fevers, especially in children avoid danger by its prompt use, 25c.

FROST'S KIDNEY CURE cures where all other systems have failed, 50c.

FROST'S NERVOUS DEBILITY CURE quickly calms the nervous system and braces up the patient. No nerve tonic equals it, 25c.

FROST'S NO-LA-GRIPPE cures colds and grip and prevents pneumonia. At this time of the year your life may depend on having it handy, 25c.

FROST'S RHEUMATISM CURE is celebrated the world over. It is the "miracle worker" and has astonished thousands, 25c.

## STUDYING THE STOMACH.

New Light on the Phenomena of Digestion.

Recent photoduplication examinations have enabled the physician not only to define under all conditions the exact outline of the stomach, but have thrown a new light on the phenomena of digestion, the furnishing of medicine with a novel and second method of scientific diagnosis. The photoduplication reveals the fact that the stomach, even when empty, is more elongated in a vertical direction than anatomists have hitherto believed. It was thought formerly that a glass of water, after being imbibed, would not stay in the stomach. It is now found that the stomach preserves liquids as follows: In order to empty itself it elongates in a transverse direction. The advantage of a dry diet for weak stomachs will thus be seen. As beverages remain in the stomach along with the food, the weight imposed on this organ is diminished by just so much through the suppression of liquids. To the lay reader the most interesting part of these investigations is where they show that different liquids have different dispositions within the stomach. If the stomach is filled with, say, 500 grams of water, its lower part elongates like a large purse and assumes a wide vertical diameter. Two hours after it is in great part empty and has resumed its original form. With a beverage producing an abundant disengagement of gas, of which carbonic water is the type, the stomach will expand and have a much larger gas chamber. It will take a longer time to empty itself, and two hours afterward it will still contain a large quantity of the liquid. Beer produces the same effect, and the big bellies of those who drink large quantities of beer can now be well understood. Nutritive liquids, such as milk and chocolate, pass off more rapidly. Two hours after ingestion the stomach is smaller and contains less liquid. Wine also passes off rapidly. The stomach contracts through the irritation produced by the alcohol and causes hunger, and the rapid contraction of the organ explains, too, the awakening of the appetite caused by aperients.

Buttillon and soup allay hunger and appear to be nourishing, but they merely "stay the stomach," and food has to be eaten soon after they have been drunk, or hunger will set in. Hot and aromatic beverages, particularly coffee and tea, digest most easily two hours after ingestion of the same, the stomach being normal and almost empty. The lesson of all this is that a man should drink ordinary water and not abuse gaseous beverages, which have lost their reputation as digestive liquids, except in certain pathological cases, of which the physician is the sole judge.—Chicago Record.

## Manilla Hemp.

Every engineer knows what manilla hemp is, but few are aware that it is the product of a species of banana, which is cultivated in certain localities in the Philippine islands. The plant, called by the natives "abaca," throws up a cluster of sheathing leaf stalks to a height of 20 or 30 feet, which spread out at the top into a crown of huge, undivided leaves. When it is 8 years old, it is cut down and the stalks are torn into strips. These strips, while still fresh, are drawn between a knife and a wooden block, and the soft cellulose matter is removed. The fiber is then hung up to dry in the open air until it is fit for use. Each stalk gives about a pound of fiber, and two natives will turn out about 35 pounds a day. The inside fiber, which is thin and weak, is used by the natives for making articles of dress. The familiar manilla rope is made from the fiber of the outer layer, which is hard and strong. The whole supply of manilla hemp practically comes from the Philippines, and the United States consumes 41 per cent of it. Last year this country took 417,478 bales out of the 825,026 bales exported. Great Britain coming next with 165,182 bales. The continent of Europe took 28,978 bales.

## Argentina.

I've no Argentinian outfit, No horns nor big bassoon. But, just the same, I'm happy To sound my little tune. I am my own director, And when I'd have my way No witness would play a step forth to say me nay.

They sneered at my ambitions, But my music is endured By an audience of nations. Whose attention I've secured, My heart is full of rapture, My mood is ever blithe, For when I blow my whistle I'm the leader of the band.

—Washington Star.

## FASHION AND FABRIC.

"Withholdings" jackets, bags, ties, capes and capes are now appearing.

Surplus effects are much used on the bodies of silk and satin wedding gowns. Bounding frocks, arching, bowing toward the hips, represent one of the new features of stylish jackets and coats accompanying the newest tailor costume.

You are assured of a great success in the autumn of 1905 and 1906 for the making of costumes entire, for redingotes, skirts, wraps, waist combinations, millinery, etc.

The precise shape will be much used, both for dressy day and evening toilets, this autumn, and nothing could be more perfect than the fit and outline of some of the newest models.

There is a great demand for both the standard and fancy materials in black, and this fall they are brought out in very many different weaves, either in all wool or in silk and wool mixtures.

Black gowns of lovely transparent or semi-transparent weaves over silk or satin and in better materials for day wear will take high place in the ranks of fashion for the two seasons before us.

The deeply pointed poplin overblouses of the season do not always match the underblouse, and, if preferred, can be made of entirely different fabric. Therefore it may prove most desirable for remodeling gowns.

Victoria cords, bayadere silks, in black and dark rich autumn colorings, grosgrain, faille, bouffant, imperal, rep, in fact, all the lustrous corded silks are in high vogue, both for gowns entire and for combination ones.

Moire' brocade in various widths and buttons of graded size trim the skirts and bodices of rough dress fabrics, and silk braids and small tailor buttons ornament the costumes made of fine weaves of wool and silk and wool mixtures.

Fallo, bengaline, victoria tops and many other lustrous corded silks are brought out in charming variety, and these are used alike for entire gowns, fancy waists, capes, coats and for stylish combination toilets and costumes.—New York Post.

## CURTAIN RAISERS.

None Rhea is reported to be dying of cancer.

Courtesy Thorpe is in Ellen Terry's support.

Edel Winthrop is with Sol Smith Russell's company.

## CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 16 days at a time without a movement, and the bowels not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did not realize I was never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and I was free from all the troubles I had before. It is such a relief."

—JAMES L. HUNT, 108 Nassau St., Detroit, Mich.



Planetary, Pleasant, Pungent, Taste Good. Do Good. For Constipation, Indigestion, Bile, etc.

## CURE CONSTIPATION.

Send Money Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, etc.

Send me your free booklet on "Cure Constipation" and I will send you a box of Cascarets.

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## ...Latest Styles In Fall Suitings...

We are showing a large assortment of Suits, Overcoats, and Trousers for fall and winter of 1906 and 1907. They embrace everything on the market, both in fine foreign and domestic texture. If you need a reliable suit, overcoat or trousers put together with the best workmanship, call on us. We can give you the best value for the least money of any house in Berkshire county. We guarantee all our work to be the best or your money refunded. Give us a call before you place your order elsewhere and we will quote prices that will surprise you. Gentlemen's own material made up at reasonable price.

## ---J. O'Brien &amp; Co., Tailors---

55 Eagle Street.

## Before You Buy Your Heating Stove

See the large assortment I am showing this season. The celebrated ROYAL ACORN has no equal. Many other makes to show you. We guarantee them all.

## Williams Students.....

You will save money if you buy your study furniture here. I have a full and complete line of flat and roll top desks, study tables, desk chairs, book cases, chillioners, iron beds, oil heaters, etc.

Picture Framing a Specialty. Window Seats Made to Order.

## J. H. CODY,

Housefurnisher and Undertaker. 22 to 30 Eagle St.

Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges.

## North Adams Souvenirs.

Nothing can possibly be more acceptable to Absent Friends than a Souvenir of our Beautiful City.

Something New and Acceptable.

Are our Mailing Souvenir Cards, containing beautiful views of North Adams. They are only 6 cents. See our window display of beautiful souvenirs in Booklets, Cards, Plaques and China Novelties.

## Frank Fountain, Bank St.

Reliable Repairing.

Our repairing business is ever on the increase. We slight no job. If your Watch is out of order bring it to us. We will put it in condition and guarantee our work.



It to us. We will put it in condition and guarantee our work.

Are the order of the day in millinery. We never have an opening. We are always open. But every day now you will find displayed on our shelves and counters The Choicest and Most Correct Styles in Millinery That the season affords. Call early.

95 Main Street, M. S. Southwick, Agt.

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## The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week, 36 cents a month, \$1 a year. WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

By the  
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.  
From  
The Transcript Building, Bank Street,  
North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

### MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

### "WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY"

From the seal of the city of North Adams

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 7, '38

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily by publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

### ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE.

Col. Roosevelt wants to be elected governor of New York because he is a Republican and because he is consciously proud of his party and its record.

The committee that formally notified him of his nomination was given a wholesome rep of acceptance. There was no unbecoming in his plain, no sentimental platitudes, just plain vigorous sentences extolling the virtues of his party.

He doesn't believe that state issues are or can be paramount to the national issues of this year. The republicans party finds itself face to face with new and untold policies. It needs to have the support of the people not alone in congress but in each separate state.

Political support is essential to the carrying out of the plans of action already agreed upon, but the administration ought to have the moral support of the country, which may best be rendered through the election of republican governors and lie figures.

So while the democrats of New York will make their fight on alleged state affairs, the republicans will make theirs on the triumphs of the federal administration in war and peace, asking for the approving verdict of the people.

It is folly for the democrats of New York or any other state to try to shift the issues from nation to state. The people won't have it so. The war question and the policies to issue therefrom concern the people more than any state question can concern them.

Besides that, the people wish to again impress their seal of condemnation upon the Chicago platform. They want to say and have it understood that they are satisfied with the republican position on the money question. And they will say it by electing republican governors and congressmen in New York and elsewhere.

### TROOPS FOR GARRISON SERVICE.

The war department continues to be overwhelmed with appeals for the mustering out of volunteers. From senators and representatives, from every one with an influence in official circles, from relatives and friends have come requests for the release of the citizen soldiers on one pretext or another. The greater portion of the volunteers have seen enough of soldiering in the several months of camp life, and the prospect of being sent to Cuba on garrison duty doesn't appeal to their enthusiasm in the least. No great is the dissatisfaction among the men and so strong the pressure for having them mustered out, that the war officials can see that the reorganization of the army with a view of providing willing troops for garrison service will be one of the first questions to which congress must address itself upon reassembling in December.

A larger force than the recently augmented regular army will be needed if the United States takes the Philippines. Either the standing army must be swelled to 100,000 or the demand must be met with volunteer regiments that are not opposed to following the life of a soldier anywhere. The present emergency makes it necessary to keep in the service thousands of citizens who desire to return to their homes and the employments of peace, but they should not be held against their wishes a minute longer than the necessities of the situation require. If the government cannot find regular or volunteers enough to garrison its new possessions, it will have to resort to conscription; but this oppressive recourse must not be applied until it is determined whether the nation has a sufficient number of citizens to take up soldiering as a vocation voluntarily.

To solve this problem pending action by congress a thoroughly sensible and feasible plan is suggested, it

is that of releasing all dissatisfied members of the regiments kept in service as far as willings and eager men can be found to take their places. It is believed that enough men to fill the places of those who wish to drop out can be found who are willing to join the service without impairing the discipline or efficiency of any regiment. If the regiments that are sent to Cuba could be reorganized in this way it certainly would be a fortunate solution of the problem.

Teddy Roosevelt talks like a man who isn't afraid to stand or fall on his party's record.

Crocker's Van Wyck is not put to the defense of his record for the simple reason that he has no record.

But the testimony of Generals Wheeler and Boynton was taken under oath and that doesn't cut ice for the yellow journals.

General Wood is making his clean-up at Santiago so complete and thorough he may get himself elected foreman of the road district gang.

The state republican convention could do nothing else than to renominate without contest all of the present state officials. The record of the administration of Governor Wolcott has been free from taint.

North Adams fortunately escaped great damage from the floods which were so expensive to the towns in the neighborhood. For this we should be very thankful. It is not often that the city is favored in this direction. The fact that so little damage was done the newly repaired streets speaks well for the work done.

The correspondent of the Springfield Republican heard Congressman Lawrence's speech nominating Governor Wolcott in the state convention and pays him a fine compliment. Among other things he said: "Congressman Lawrence scored a success in presenting the name of Gov. Wolcott for renomination by acclamation. To his fine voice has been added an ease of bearing that public men acquire only with practice. The expression 'Lawrence has grown' was frequently heard after he left the platform."

It is a matter of extreme regret that the Fitchburg railroad has suffered such serious and expensive damages as those caused by the floods and landslides in the section between this city and Troy. It will cost the company many thousands of dollars to repair the roadbed and replace the bridges wiped out in a very few hours. Aside from this direct loss the loss also resulting from suspended and disarranged traffic is very great. People little consider how serious a blow to a railroad system such an occurrence is. It is a loss which no amount of human ingenuity or foresight can prevent.

## Seen and Heard.

The present Indian troubles in Minnesota and their intense local interest through the adventures of Inspector Tinker of this city has revived all the vivid pictures of Indian warfare drawn by Cooper, and the Last of the Mohicans has again become an up-to-date work of reference. To be captured on an island, or nearly so, and then to be wounded by the "wily varmints," (Cooper) all in this time of the century, strikes the popular fancy as peculiarly incongruous. There was horror in it at first, but when Mr. Tinker's dispatches indicate that he is not seriously wounded, there is a somewhat milder, though just as earnest, interest in the case. The suggestion now comes that the wounded inspector is a veteran of a war just as real as that completed in Cuba, and that in the future Col. Roosevelt and Inspector Tinker should stand on the same level for political honors. There is no doubt that shredded coat sleeves and other wounds, should be very effective as campaign arguments, but somebody suggests that after all, an Indian is not a Spaniard, and that to be shot by a Red Man could hardly, in the popular estimation, have the attractive power of a campaign in Cuba. Whatever the result, after the Indians are subdued, the fact remains that the city has not had so unusual a cause for fame in many months as the wounding of one of its citizens in a naval engagement with a tribe of unruly savages.

Local political matters are recovering from the county convention in such a way that interest again centers in the representative contest, which had dropped out of sight for a few days. There is considerable work being done along certain lines, but still on the whole the situation is one of three-cornered confidence. The postponement of the convention has given the delegates more time to consider the matter, and it may be expected confidently that when the convention makes its decision, it will be reliable and worthy the confidence of the voters.

In connection with the convention an interesting statement is made that the provision of the law which will be brought into play, which says that a quarter of the delegates can cause the vote to be taken by roll call instead of by ballot, as is customary, and that the roll call will be insisted upon by the friends of Mr. Harvie. This, if true, would indicate that Mr. Harvie is anxious that the vote of every delegate be registered for public inspection and future reference. This will be a new feature in conventions, that will excite some interest in its possible effect as a campaign making it

—The baseball series between Pittsfield and North Adams teams have been dropped. The weather has got rather beyond baseball.

**Hood's Pills**  
Stimulate the stomach,  
regulate the liver, cure biliousness,  
headache, dizziness,  
sour stomach, constipation,  
etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.  
See our file to this with Hood's Balm.

### TO THE STRING.

Team of Champions Had a Tangle In Brooklyn Thursday.

Brooklyn, Oct. 7.—The Bostonians won the first game of the final trip yesterday in a well-played contest. Lewis, who has not lost a game to the Brooklynians since he became a league player, was in the box, and kept his record of victories intact. He was not battered to any considerable extent, and received faithful support.

Lowie had the bulk of the work to do in the infield, and it was glit-edge, while Duffy made a splendid showing in the outfield. The batting of Long was very lively. Stahl and Duffy also hit well.

The play of the game was made by Long in the ninth inning. It was really too late to play, and it was a matter of wonder to many that Long could see the ball at all. Gaston, the first man, met the ball squarely. Few saw its progress, but they did see Long leap in the air and stick out his left hand. He had the ball fast enough, and the Boston rooters fairly howled. A score.

Brooklyn. AB R B PO A E  
Griffin, c f..... 2 1 3 0 0  
Jones, r f..... 4 0 1 3 0 0  
Anderson, l b..... 5 1 1 8 1 1  
Magoon, s..... 3 0 1 2 0 0  
Daly, 2 b..... 1 0 6 2 0  
Shepard, l f..... 4 0 1 4 0 0  
Wagner, 3 b..... 4 0 1 2 1 1  
Smith, c..... 4 0 1 0 2 0  
Gaston, p..... 4 0 1 3 1 1

Totals..... 32 4 27 14 3  
Boston. AB R B PO A E  
Hamilton, c f..... 3 0 0 2 0 0  
Tenney, l b..... 5 1 2 13 0 0  
Long, a b..... 4 1 2 2 3 0  
Lewis, b..... 2 0 0 2 7 0  
Collins, 2 b..... 1 1 2 7 0  
Stahl, r f..... 4 1 2 1 0 0  
Rergen, c..... 5 1 1 1 0 0  
Duffy, l f..... 4 1 2 3 0 0  
Lewis, p..... 4 1 2 3 0 0

Totals..... 35 7 12 27 15 0  
Brooklyn..... 0 0 1 2 0 0  
Boston..... 0 0 0 4 0 0  
Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 3. Three-base hits—Anderson, Shepard. Two-base hits—Collins, Stahl, Duffy. Hits—Hamilton, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 10. Struck out—by Lewis, 1. Stolen bases—Griffin, Hamilton. Sacrifice hits—Long, Lewis. Double plays—Gaston and Anderson, Magoon, Daly and Anderson, Long, Lowe and Tenney. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. Wild pitches—Gaston, 1; Lewis, 1. Time—1:58. Umpires—Hunt and Connelly. Attendance—1160.

The Philadelphia moved into the first division yesterday by defeating the Washington. Dineen was unsteady in the first inning, which, with rocky fielding, enabled the Phillies to score three runs.

The Baltimore scored three runs in the first inning in New York and secured a winning lead. Jennings' pose was broken in the first inning by a pitched ball.

The St. Louis players played glit-edge ball against the Cleveland, winning the first game and making a draw of the second. Darkness stopped the second game in the fifth.

Tannehill of the Pittsburghs pitched good ball, and he was greatly assisted by Empire McDonald, who rendered several decisions against the Louisville team.

Tomorrow's Almanac and Forecasts.  
Sun rises—5:48; sets, 5:14.  
Moon rises—11:37 p. m.  
High tide—5:15 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Fair weather conditions now prevail in all parts of the country, and generally the temperatures are normal. The clear and pleasant weather now seems certain to continue through Saturday, and probably fair Sunday, though there may be more clouds. It will probably be slightly warmer after today, with winds becoming southwest.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the district court in Fall River the Arkwright corporation was found guilty of running overtime and was fined \$50.

A freight train in the Burlington yards in Indianapolis, Neb., resulted in the death of Engineer Braco, Fireman Walters and Brakeman Carl. Four other trainmen were injured.

The French Democratic club of Lawrence held its annual banquet last night, having as guests Candidate A. B. Bruce, G. W. Williams, J. F. Fitzgerald of Boston and J. L. Chalkley of Lowell.

Surgeon General Sternberg has invited the attention of the war commission to various telegrams as evidence of his earnest desire that our troops in the field should be provided with all necessary supplies.

A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of William Schmidt, a prominent real estate dealer and member of the Cincinnati board of education, who is charged with embezzling \$25,000 from a building association.

Fire on Sunday at Hankow destroyed over a square mile of the city, including government buildings and temples. It is feared that 1000 lives were lost. Hankow is a treaty port on the Yangtze-Kiang, China, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea.

The chamber of commerce of the state of New York compliments President McKinley upon the magnificent victory achieved by the army and navy of the United States and renews the assurance of its confidence in his wisdom, judgment and statesmanship in dealing with the difficult international problems yet to be solved.

Henry A. Castle, auditor for the post-office department, in his annual report shows that the deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, was \$9,026,993, the smallest in some years. The postal revenue for 1938 was \$83,012,618, an increase of \$6,317,158. The expenditures increased \$4,232,236, and the deficit was reduced by \$2,094,920.

The principal feature of the second day's session of the Vermont grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, was the election of officers as follows: Chancellor, George M. Howell, Bennington; vice-chancellor, W. E. Barney, Barre; president, F. A. George, Hardwick; keeper of records and seals, J. M. Cady, St. Johnsbury; master of exchequer, L. M. Sprague, Bellows Falls; master at arms, D. H. Chapman, Cambridge.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 7.—The militia continue to patrol the streets, holding up and searching all classes of citizens and relieving them of any firearms. The union leaders, in conference with state labor leaders of various organizations, have adopted plans for a more vigorous war against the U. S. A. and the mine operators. Every effort will be put forth to keep the coal mined by the black-out of the market. Every car that leaves Pana is now mysteriously loaded with chalk: "Negro scrub coal from Pana, Ill."

## To Leave Pittsfield For North Adams.

The Sunday Morning Call of Pittsfield in its issue of October 6 will have the following to say of Dr. Pfeiffer and his success in that city:

We regret to learn that Dr. Pfeiffer is about closing his business here. We have come in contact with him ever since he came among us last April, and we have watched his work with interest. We owe it to him to say we have always found him a courteous gentleman, prompt in all his business relations, and he certainly has an astonishing power over diseases. His control over those who have formed the habit of using liquor, morphine and cigarettes is most wonderful. No doubt his many friends are sorry he is going to leave us, and what in this case seems to be Pittsfield's loss will be North Adams' gain, as we understand that he is going to give our sister city the benefit of his talents. The general opinion of Dr. Pfeiffer is that he is an honest, straightforward gentleman, a wonderful physician and a reformer who lives up to his principles. The doctor during his stay here has been carefully studied by many prominent people, among them Rev. William Wilberforce Newton of St. Stephen's church, who writes in the highest terms over his own signature of the doctor's God-given work.

In saying that the

### Rector of St. Stephen's Church

is the most popular minister in Pittsfield, we have no intention to say one word against the rest; they are all good men, who no doubt will join in this opinion of the people and in his written statement of Dr. Pfeiffer.

### The Rev. Wm. Wilberforce Newton, D. D.,

says: That he has seen some of his work with those afflicted with the liquor and morphine habits and considers him a successful specialist.

### William J. Oatman, the

Publisher of the Popular Sunday Morning Call

is among newspaper men in Berkshire county, what Dr. Newton is among the ministers and here is what he says in a public letter of October 4th, Dr. Pfeiffer: "What he deserves the success he met at Pittsfield, that his services to members of his own family have proven beyond a doubt that he is all that has been credited to him, and ask the people to give him the confidence his talent is entitled to." He further says: He is personally acquainted with people cured by Dr. Pfeiffer and will vouch for the genuineness of the testimonials in his possession.

We would continue to print what the most prominent people of Pittsfield say of Dr. Pfeiffer to fill up this paper, but this would not be practical, so we will wind up with a few words from Mr. John B. Jordan of 469 West street, one of Pittsfield's well known business men. He says: "He had for several years had a strong appetite for liquor and how he in the month of June was entirely cured by Dr. Pfeiffer. His testimony gives the details of the cure and he speaks in the highest terms of the doctor." It would hardly be fair to look upon Dr. Pfeiffer as a stranger when he comes to us from a sister city so favorably and highly recommended.

Dr. Pfeiffer has located his offices in the Galteloff building, No. 68 Main street, where he will be glad to meet any man or woman who has been turned away from the hospital and the family physician as incurable. He can be consulted free any week day from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 6 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. He has also permanently hired

### The Old Grand Army Hall, 66 Main St., Galteloff Building,

Where he will commence

### Free Popular Lectures,

on Monday, Oct. 10, 2.30 P.M., 7.30 P.M.

and continue

Every day at the same time until further notice.

These instructive lectures will be free and the doctor will at each lecture give free demonstrations of his God-given power of healing. The doctor is very successful in the cure of liquor, morphine and tobacco habits. He removes cancers, tumors, birthmarks, moles, freckles without pain, and no surgical instruments are used. He also treats the following chronic diseases over which he has a masterful control: Paralysis, Neuralgia, Bilectia, Head Troubles, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Liver and Heart Complaints, Dropsy, Diabetes, Dropsy and other troubles of Kidneys and Bladder, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Epilepsy, Scrofula, Eczema and Skin Diseases, Nervousness and all Mental Derangements.

As the doctor's lectures are free and he treats the sufferers free at his lectures and he makes no charge for consultation and examination at his office, it is but fair to predict that he will be kept busy. Galteloff's building is known to everybody and there is where Dr. Pfeiffer gives his lectures and where his offices are.

### DANCING ACADEMY.

Prof. M. V. Mead will open his dancing Academy at 21 Eagle Street on MONDAY, October 17, 1938. EVENING CLASSES—Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock. AFTERNOON CLASSES—Friday, from 4 to 6:30. Saturday from 2:30 to 5. The new season classes will open Friday, October 21. Particular attention given to beginners and children. Classes now forming.

For terms and particulars address:

PROF. M. V. MEAD,  
No. 21 Eagle St., No. Adams, Mass.

Mrs. Sarah Mabbett,

DRESSMAKER,

66 Bracwell Avenue.

## Wedding Gifts IN

Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, China and Lamps.

You always find the best and prices reasonable at



The recognized headquarters for fine repairing.

### Wilson Opera House.

Saturday Night, Oct. 8th.

Positively the first and only time here of the most magnificent production of modern times. William Morris and a powerful cast in the brilliant romance

## Under the Red Robe.

From the novel by Stanley Weyman. Dramatized by Edward Rose, adapter of "The Prisoner of Zenda." Prices, 50, 75, \$1 and \$1.50. Seats on Sale at Wilson House Drug store.

### ...SPECIAL...

### Columbia Theatre.

ONE NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

The Greatest of all COMIC OPERAS

From Augustin Daly's Theatres, New York and London.

### "The Geisha"

Two Solid Years in London. 300 Nights in New York City.

Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Sale of seats opens at Bartlett's Drug store, Monday, October 10, at 9 a. m.

### COLUMBIA THEATRE.

SATURDAY, October 8.

Matinee and Night.

The Great Musical Comedy Success of Three years,

### "THE NANCY HANKS."

With a perfect comedy cast, including the Author-Comedian,

Frank Tannehill, Jr.

All the latest music and song successes Two-and-one-half hours of clean fun.

PRICES, 15 and 25c, Matinee. 35c, 50c and 75c, Evening.

Seats on sale at Bartlett's Drug Store.

## Boston Store. Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, OCT. 7, 1938.

WEATHER—Fair tonight; generally cloudy Saturday, but probably without rain, warmer tonight; variable winds.

## For Saturday

This live store has news for tomorrow that no thrifty housewife can afford to pass by. Every one who attended our Fall Opening this week could not fail to see that we are here for your direct benefit. To the doubting read on and be convinced.

### Waists.

For this cool morning, a very pretty flannel or flannellette waist. As you know, they are pretty, comfortable and warm. We shall have some all the time, but, remember, the pretty ones are soonest gone. The prices are

\$1.95 and \$2.50

### Knit Underwear.

Jersey knit, with silk fronts, a very good quality at 37 1-2c. Our price, and at the beginning of the season, too, 25c a Garment

Very fine knit vests and pants in two different styles at 43c a Garment

A fine Union suit in cream and natural, well made. 75c a Garment

We have better underwear at almost any price, the quality of which is guaranteed.

Hosiery For your children to wear to school. Cotton-ribbed hose 15c, 2 pair for 25c

Telephone—North Adams, 107-2.

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Blackinton Block.

## Up-to-Date Engraving.

If you need anything in the line of Stylish Engraving, call and see our samples and get our prices.

Engraved Wedding Invitations. Engraved Announcements. Engraved Reception Cards. Engraved Church Cards. Engraved at Home Cards.

## Engraved Fine Stationery

See our elegant line of samples.

Special Bargain: 50 Engraved Cards with Plate \$1.00.

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JEWELER AND STATIONER, 5 Wilson House Block,

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Tinker & Ransford

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## SELLING OUT

THIRD WEEK. Selling-Out Sale.

Hundreds of dollars' worth of Shoes have gone out of our store in the last two weeks at

COST and LESS THAN COST

Hundreds of dollars' worth left, and we guarantee you a bargain price. We don't want the goods. It's your duty to save, and here is the place for you to buy.

MANUFACTURERS.

## WEBER BROS.

Ladies with small feet can get elegant goods in Low Shoes of finest quality

-----AT THIS SALE-----

Gentlemen with large feet, sizes 9 and 10, can find some good bargains in medium grade goods here. Shoes that were \$6.00, now \$3.98. Shoes that were \$5.00, now \$3.69. Shoes that were \$1.50, now \$1.27. Shoes that were \$3.00, now \$2.29. Shoes that were \$2.00, now \$1.49.

EVERYTHING TO GO. WHOLESALERS.







MOODY'S SPEECH.

Address of Chairman of the State Republican Convention at Boston, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1898.

The Republican party renders to the people the account of its stewardship. In doing that it appeals for renewed authority to conduct the affairs of the state and the nation. In the hearing of that appeal it stands upon its record, and is content to be judged by it. It is ready to place performance by the side of promise without shrinking from the comparison. Moreover, in the guidance of the nation through troubled so far unforeseen that it has made no pledge upon them, our party has gained a new title to the confidence of the American people. We have made good our claim that the party under whose administration the federal Union was preserved, the national finances rescued from the perils of a depreciated currency, and the marvellous industrial progress of the latter half of the century fostered and encouraged, possesses the capacity to deal wisely with the changing conditions which are the lot of a strong, growing and progressive nation.



CONGRESSMAN MOODY.

Your chief function is the nomination of candidates for the executive offices of the commonwealth. I risk little in saying that you will perform that duty harmoniously and in accordance with the wishes of those who sent you here. I risk less in saying that your choice will be ratified at the polls by an overwhelming majority. Upon the issue raised by the nomination which you will make there is little to be said. An administration which is not attacked need not be defended. The Republican party has excelled the legislative power of the state for 40 years, and during most of that period the executive power as well. We have been exposed to the perils which surround a party whose supremacy is unquestioned. We have lacked one of the best safeguards of good government, the advantage of a numerous and intelligent minority ready to profit by our mistakes, able to obtain the confidence of the state, and in its turn to undertake the responsibilities of her government. Least of our commonwealth presents to the world a government without partisan bitterness, moderate, firm, pure and dignified; officials of adequate ability and without reproach; laws whose wisdom in the main will be conceded, conceived and enacted in the interest of the people, and not seldom a model for the imitation of our sister states; property, liberty and life secure, and an administration of justice without a stain. It would be too much to claim that these conditions are all due to the government of any party. They are the aspirations of the genius of our people, and it is the happy fortune of the Republican party to have realized them. And so it happens this year, as so often before, that the election in November will be but a meeting for the ratification of the work you will do today.

But there is a national election then to be held as well. Though there are no state issues worth serious discussion there are national issues of transcendent importance; issues whose settlement will be watched with interest in the uttermost parts of the civilized world. With those issues I shall mainly concern myself.

Two years ago the Republican party won an emphatic victory. The Republicans made certain pledges to the country. Let us see how far they have redeemed them. On the 4th of March, 1897, the president of our choice took his seat in the White House, and the 55th congress began its life. In the house of representatives the Republicans had a comfortable majority, but in the senate their opponents had a small but sure majority. Under these circumstances party legislation and the redemption of party pledges were not easy. They would have been impossible if the leaders of the senate had not been of tact, and above all if the man in the White House, wielding the great and increasing power of the presidency, had not been pre-eminently a man of tact. The 55th congress is 19 months old. What has it accomplished?

The Republican platform declared for a tariff whose "uncompromising principle" should be "the protection and development of American labor and industry," which with other sources should "furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government." In less than five months, on July 24, 1897, the Dingley bill became a law. As in instances of constructive legislation intended for uniform operation over a country great in extent and diversified in climate, industries and conditions, there were included in it the provisions which did not command the assent of all. As its construction proceeded differences of opinion on details became manifest. A duty earnestly sought by one section of the country was as earnestly opposed by another. Conference, yielding of opinion and compromise were inevitable. In the final result each found something which he would have changed. But great questions must be dealt with in a practical way. If one waits for the ideally perfect measure he must forever wait and never act. The law never lost sight of its guiding principle, never was open to the charge of perfidy and dishonesty, and has been accepted as a substantial compliance with our promise to the country. As we observe its results from month to month and note how closely they conform to the prediction of the man whose name it bears, we become convinced that the tariff law of 1897 will be an enduring monument to the knowledge, sagacity and statesmanship of Nelson Dingley.

We favored the creation of a national board of arbitration to adjust differences between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce. We have created such a board in a law approved alike by the transportation companies and their men. By it the trade unions are recognized and given an official standing before the courts, a fact which has received little notice, yet of the highest importance in the economic history of the labor question.

Under sore temptation to do otherwise, we have sustained the civil service law as we agreed. We promised that the Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States. We have annexed them and thus established an outpost in the Pacific ocean for the defence of our western coast, approved and demanded by every military and naval authority of the time.

We fought the battle of 1898 with the device of sound money upon our banner. We pledged ourselves to oppose the free coinage of silver, to preserve the existing gold standard, and to maintain our gold and paper currency at parity with gold. We have kept the faith. Our victory won the confidence of the world, not only in the ability, but in the purpose as well of the nation to hold its obligations sacred. The fruit of our victory was soon to be garnered; the justification of our opinion was soon to be recorded. Eighteen months passed and the nation, after a generation of peace, turned from its pleasant pathways to face the unknown perils of foreign war. There was hardly a tremor in our financial system. Our outstanding obligations maintained their value in the market place. Every piece of silver and paper money current was accepted at its face without question. Gold remained in abundant quantities in the treasury, in the banks, and in the channels of trade. When the government offered to the world two hundred millions of our 3 per cent. bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, although men knew that by their letter they might be paid in silver dollars of half the intrinsic value of those by which they were purchased, yet so convinced were they of the good faith of the American people that the offer was accepted many times, and today these bonds are selling at a premium of more than 5 per cent.

I assert, gentlemen of the convention, that, making due allowance for the embarrassment of a hostile senate, and remembering that more than two years must pass before the promises of our platform are overdue, the fidelity with which the Republican party has sustained its professions and the celerity with which it has fulfilled them finds no parallel in political history.

Since last we met, unhappily we have engaged in war. Happily and gloriously we have ended it. It has not been a war of party or of section, but of the whole people. But for its beginning and conduct our party is justly accountable. We were brought face to face with unforeseen responsibilities. Let us consider how we have met and dealt with them. On the 4th of March, 1897, we seated in the presidential chair William McKinley of Ohio. What true American in the recesses of his own soul regrets it now? The cloud no larger than a man's hand which had been hanging upon our horizon these many years, almost unnoticed by any except those whose especial duty it was to watch the weather, began to grow darker and darker and more menacing. Now and again the sun came forth in flashes of lightning, and the roll of distant thunder. We paused, turned from our work, looked, perhaps with growing apprehension in our hearts, but soon returned again, comforting ourselves with the belief that it would break and pass away. Finally that happened in the treacherous harbor of Havana which arrested and fastened the attention of all. We saw that blackness had overspread the sky, relieved only by the angry yellow tinge which betokens the storm. Then, not forgetting those who named her, all looked to the pilot of the ship of State. There has never been anything more beautiful than the confidence with which the people leaned upon the president in the hour of peril. They instinctively realized the truth of the maxim of statecraft that the executive power alone can deal intelligently and effectively with foreign relations. They knew William McKinley as a statesman of long experience and profound convictions. They knew him as someone a soldier in the ranks, loving peace and hating war. They felt sure that he loved his country and its Christian civilization. And so they trusted him and were willing to follow wherever he led, whether to honorable peace or necessary war.

There is an opinion abroad, fostered by some newspapers of influence and shared by many men who desire to seek the truth, that the president was forced into a war which he believed to be avoidable, by the pressure of thoughtless people, of the press and of congress. It is worth while to inquire whether such is the fact. I find no place in which this charge, alike against the president, congress and the country is more concisely and clearly stated than in the words which I shall read. I say the charge against the president, because if he, having the primary control of our foreign affairs, has consented to an unprovoked war, he believed to be unnecessary, and therefore unjustifiable, he would ill deserve the commendations which we so willingly give him. I quote the words of a man of sincerity and high purpose, who has won the respect and affection of many men, but who unfortunately is unable to see either the good in our time or the evil in times which are past. In a recent address Charles Eliot Norton said: "The president and our minister to Spain, both presumably better informed of the conditions than any other men, declared their belief that the end we had a right to seek could be secured by negotiation and urged that the attempt thus to obtain them should not be abandoned. But congress representing the nation, refused to listen to the counsel of prudence, patience and of peace. The national conscience seemed dead to the sin of war and the national imagination was dull to the results of evil." Here is a distinct assertion that the president declared his belief that we could obtain our just requirements by diplomacy and urged that it should not be abandoned. Nothing could be more egregiously untrue. What he did declare was that diplomacy had failed. What he did urge was that he should be authorized to intervene in the affairs of Cuba with the army and navy of the United States. In effect his advice was not for the continuation of diplomacy, but for the beginning of war.

I will take the pains to prove what I say. The news of the destruction of the Maine on the evening of February 15th, created the most intense excitement in the country. It was followed by a sober determination to await the result of an investigation. A court of inquiry was constituted. Its verdict, that the ship was destroyed by a submarine mine exploded by persons unknown, was submitted to congress on March 24th, by the president, in a message which informed the senate and house that the findings

of the court and the commission in the government of Spain, and concluded by invoking, until the result of that communication should be known, "deliberate consideration." That the president was striving through all these weary months for an honorable and bloodless settlement all men knew. He was hoping against hope, struggling against fate, for peace, yet neglecting no measure of preparation for war. In the meantime congress placed no stumbling block in his way. The Republican hope of representatives, fresh from the people and seeking to do their will, under the leadership of the great statesman who was his rival, stood by the right hand of the president and moved as his generals' will. There were resolutions introduced, there were fiery speeches uttered, there were attempts made to spur the house into inconsiderate action, but they failed. The country reaped the fruits of its wisdom in placing 51 more Republicans than Democrats in the house of representatives, and the president was left with a free hand. At last he spoke to congress and the country. In the message of April 11th he begins by saying, "Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the president to give, from time to time, to the congress information of the state of the union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba." He will then give information and make recommendations. We shall see whether he declared his belief in the effectiveness of diplomacy and urged its continuance. He continues with a review of the conditions in Cuba, declaring that the conflict there "was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could have been that of the wilderness and the grave." He relates the history of the negotiations with Spain and says that with the last overture and its disappointing reception "the executive is brought to the verge of effort." He discusses the various modes of action which have been suggested and asserts that "the only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba." Appealing to the name of humanity, civilization and of enduring American interests, he says: "In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes."

"The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action."

There are the president's own words. They are writ large so that no man may misunderstand them. I am at the end of my effort. Diplomacy has failed. Give me the army and navy that with them I may make peace by force of arms. Then and not till then did congress act. The appeal of the president was answered by clothing him with the authority which he asked, in an act which met his approval as soon as it reached him. An act from which the Republican house, again supporting the president's policy, eliminated the recognition of the insurgent government in Cuba.

The charge that congress, urged on by the people, insisted upon abandoning diplomacy and beginning war, against the advice of the executive, is disproved by the clearest evidence, open to the examination of all men. He who repeats the charge can excuse his malice only by asserting his ignorance.

I will not recount the splendid achievements in the war which followed. Begun by declaration on April 25th, it ended by protocol on August 12th. Our arms upon land and sea were successful beyond the dreams of hope. Our own commonwealth has borne its full share of suffering and gathered its full share of laurels. She has given to the country the secretary of the navy. We take no special pride that Long has held the high office. It is not that. But because of the work of his trust that nothing seems to have been left undone and nothing done in vain; because against his administration charges of favoritism or incapacity are unheard and directed our navy that he is entitled to share in the imperishable renown which it has won; not because he has held the office, but because he has held it so well, we are proud and rejoice with exceeding gladness.

Ours is no longer one of the greater states of the Union, yet wherever there was basins, suffering, danger or death to be met, there were our men, our ships, our guns. On the quarter deck of the battleships in Manila bay, with the guns of Cervera's fleet, watching through the long nights of the weary blockade, with the firing line and in the trenches before Santiago, in the front ranks at Porto Rico, and also, in the camp where pestilence reigned, go where you will, you will find our kin.

It does not lessen the sorrow of each desolate home that they are few in number, yet in comparison with what our country has won, as wars go, our loss was small. If one had predicted how small, he would have been called an optimist. There is one dark shadow upon the picture. The apprehension that there has been suffering and death which might have been prevented haunts us, and will not down at our bidding. I am not disposed to anticipate the findings of a commission of inquiry. If for any reason the one already constituted finds its powers insufficient, or its results inconclusive, another can be provided acting under the authority of the congress, equipped with ample funds and the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths and punish for contempt. Let us not judge hastily how much of the suffering, disease and death in our armies, at the front and in the camps of instruction, was the inevitable results of the cruelties of war, how much was due to insufficient preparation and a defective military system, and how much can be traced to incapacity or negligence. The truth will become manifest in time. If there be those who are proved to be guilty, be sure that they, high and low alike, will be held to account.

The war has wrought great and unexpected changes. The last track of Spanish sovereignty in the western hemisphere has been destroyed. Indeed her power has been so crippled that it is doubtful if she will be the present enemy

to govern even if her misdeeds stay distant colors. Any part of the world, her responsibilities in the West Indies, and the Philippines have become our own. In discharging them we have need of caution, prudence, wisdom and statesmanship.

Puerto Rico, by the terms of the protocol, is to be ceded to the United States. The island is small though fertile. Its inhabitants seem to be peaceful and desirous of enjoying orderly government, and almost with one voice have welcomed our rule. It is admirably adapted for naval operations, essential to the defense of the Atlantic coast, and under such government as congress may desire and with the free consent of its inhabitants should become and remain American soil.

The pathway of duty to Cuba is plain. There is not room for consideration or for delay or discussion of policy here. There is only the simple question of common honesty. At the threshold of our undertaking we solemnly disclaimed any intention of controlling the island except for its pacification and asserted our determination to leave its government to its own people. We owe it to the people of Cuba, to foreign nations, and to our own honor to make this pledge good if we can. We cannot leave the island to anarchy. Our paramount duty is to insure a stable government under which property, liberty and life shall be secure. Let us see to it that that government shall be an independent government by the people who inhabit the island. If any act or restraint of ours can secure this result that act and restraint is due from us. When order is restored, liberty prevails and free government becomes possible, let the people of Cuba settle the destinies of their country for themselves.

In the disposition of the Philippine islands lies the problem which perplexes us most. How little we thought a year ago that we should be discussing today the control of islands in the Asiatic waters. How short has been our time for the acquisition of knowledge concerning them and for due deliberation upon our duty. It is not to be charged to weakners that so many doubt and hesitate. We are dealing with the destinies not only of the islands themselves but of generations of Americans yet unborn. The consequences of our decision are enormous, and we may well withhold it until our minds are illumined by the light of the fullest knowledge. The problem is easy for those who would settle it by rhetoric and declaim in sounding phrases that we shall never lower the flag where it has once been raised. We may be sure that wherever the flag has been raised, the ideas of freedom and civilization which it represents will be implanted and remain forever. But we are strong enough and just enough to raise or lower our flag where our interest and honor require and need ask the consent of no other nation for the doing of either. The problem is easy again for those who would settle it by some time-honored maxim of the fathers, wrested from its true meaning, and who, thus influenced, would turn their back upon our conquests and leave them to their fate. But we cannot deliver ourselves of our burden so lightly. We cannot play the part of the priest and the Levite and pass by on the other side. We have destroyed the only civil government in the Philippines and we cannot avoid the responsibility of replacing it with another. We cannot turn over the city of Manila to pillage or abandon the islands to the rule of the sword. We cannot, having used them for our own ends, return our allies to the revenge of their old masters. I for one have no plan of settlement, specific in its details, to propose to you. I make no apology for that. The question is now in the domain of diplomacy. Those who represent us there have sources of information which are denied to us. There we may leave it for a time, with the confident hope that in making the treaty of peace the president and his advisers will forget neither our interest, our duty, nor our honor.

Whether the islands in the Asiatic seas and in the West Indies become territories of the United States or not, they will be opened as markets for our products. Opened of course if they become ours. Opened as well, if we leave them independent or under other control. The monopoly by which Spain retained their trade has been broken and no other will be permitted in its place. To this much of our conquest we will, at all hazards, hold fast. These new markets are of peculiar importance to Massachusetts. The industries of the commonwealth are feeling keenly the competition of the south and west. We have enacted a code of laws in the interests of our workmen from which we shall not recede and to which the other states, especially those of the south, will not approach. We have enacted laws for the safety, the health and the comfort of our operatives; for the security of wages and for compensation for injuries and death. We have shortened the time of labor and established public libraries where hours spared from work may be employed in study. We have taken the children from the workshop and placed them in the free school. We have done all this with an intelligent regard for the best interests of the state and those who live in it. Our cotton industries competing with the south and a labor week of 48 hours in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and a limitless week in North Carolina, a lower rate of wages and factories near to their raw materials. Other industries meet competitors in other parts of the Union freely employing child labor, near to the raw material and to the market for the finished product. The daily problem of the counting room to meet and to overcome this competition. It is a problem which can be discussed better there than here. I propose only to allude to the opening of these new markets as a factor in its solution. We have one signal advantage which can never be taken from us, the ocean highway which leads up to our doors. The time was when Massachusetts' fortunes were sought and found on the sea. It may be so again. Traffic between the United States and the islands, if they become ours, will be coastwise traffic, and must be carried in American bottoms. In any event it must be carried on the sea. Our proximity to the sea is an advantage, slight, perhaps, but perceptible. Here is the opportunity of Massachusetts. I know that our merchants and manufacturers are alive to it. The boat and shoe industry is already planning to control the new markets, and it will do so. If we in Massachusetts are to lose, through domestic competition, a part of our markets at home, we can repair the loss by extending the new markets abroad. In the extension of our trade and the development of our merchant marine, which is sure to come in the future, we should permit no advantage to escape us. "I was impressed," said the captain of one of our war vessels, "I came into one harbor by the maine your people handle their vessels, large and small. The spirit of the sea is in their veins, and it would come out." That

spirit of the sea, in which, perhaps, should cultivate and not destroy. Any thing which tends to maintain or increase it is too precious to be lost. It ought not to be indifferent to the fish-eries which Canada is seeking to take from us. They have always been dear to Massachusetts. They have been the first care of our statesmen. Secured by John Adams, and preserved by him and in our day they have been defended by Hoar and Lodge. The fisheries are encouraged and fostered by bounty and protective duties in every maritime nation. Canada not only protects its product of her fisheries by duty, but since the unjust Halifax award has put her fishermen and fishing vessels, in 10 years, more than two and a quarter million of dollars as bounties. The product of her fisheries in money value is years gone by, but if with the prospect of the future we allow this in industry, with its thousands of hardy seamen, a nursery alike for the merchant marine and the navy, to be bartered away, we shall be guilty of an act of in-sensate folly.

The obituary is soon to reach its close. It has been the period of our youth and growth. We can almost discern the faint light in the east of the dawn of the twentieth century. It is to be the period of our vigorous manhood and supremacy. Who can tell what it may have in store for us? The many more of nature's secrets shall we wring from her unwilling breast and turn to man's account? How shall we check disease and spare mankind the curse of war? What arts of sterility remain to be discovered whereby we can assure to each his share of the abundance of the earth's increase? How shall we keep the sources whence spring our laws undefiled, how make the corrupt betrayal of public trust impossible, and thus perpetuate the blessings of free government? These questions and the like will vex us.

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They overcome weakness, irregularity and over-indulgence, increase vigor and health, purify the blood, and cure all ailments of the system.  
"Life Savers"  
To girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women's troubles. Cannot be harmed. Life beyond compare. 50¢ per box by mail. 25¢ sold by druggists.  
DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO. Cleveland, Ohio  
For sale by J. H. C. PRATT, 30 Main St.

**Large House, Good Barn, Eight Acres of Land, Near by, can be bought FOR \$5,000.**  
**A. S. Atford,**  
90 MAIN STREET.

**Medicinal Uses**  
Every well-regulated household should have a bottle of this or emergency quantity of—  
**Pure Unadulterated Whisky.**  
There is so much adulteration in these goods that the only safe way is to buy from a reliable dealer. We have goods that are absolutely pure and which cannot be excelled for quality, smoothness and age.  
Finest Domestic and Imported Wines for the family table and for sick rooms.  
G. H. PATRICK, Dist. Agt., North Adams, Mass.  
A. S. HANSON, G. H.

**John Barry**  
Holden Street.

**Fred J. Nichols & Co.**  
GRADING AND SOILING  
Neatly and promptly done. World collect a share of your patronage.  
131 WEST MAIN ST.,  
North Adams, Mass.

**Boston & Albany Railroad**  
Trains leave North Adams daily, Sunday, for Pittsfield, at 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.  
Connecting at Pittsfield with Western, Springfield, Worcester and New York, Albany and New Haven.  
Time tables and further information may be had of  
G. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agt., North Adams, Mass.  
A. S. HANSON, G. H.

**Savings Bank.**  
ESTABLISHED 1848.  
Adjoining Adams National Bank, 200 Main St. in to 4 p.m., Saturdays, to 8 p.m.  
Officers: A. C. Houghton, Treasurer; V. A. Whitaker, Vice-Treasurer; William Barton, Cashier; W. M. Gaylord, Trustee; A. C. Houghton, William Barton, G. L. Rice, W. A. Gallup, S. A. Whitaker, W. H. Gaylord, W. B. Sperry, Arthur Robinson, M. L. Milford, F. J. Maynard, J. A. Wilcoxon.  
Board of Investment: G. L. Rice, W. A. Gallup, J. A. Wilcoxon.

**FIRST ON THE KLONDIKE**  
**THE JOSEPH LADUE**  
GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF YUKON.  
**PRICE OF SHARES TO BE ADVANCED AUGUST 31, 1898.**  
Mr. Joseph Ladue, the pioneer of the Klondike, and founder of Dawson City, aided by some of the most conservative and successful financiers of New York, is operating the strongest company yet formed for mining and trading in the Yukon gold fields.  
To this company he has transferred placer claims on Hunker and Gold Bottom Creeks, the "Marguerite" Quartz Mine, his Saw Mill, his Timber Lease, that virtually monopolizes the saw timber on the Klondike, and large holdings of Choice Town Lots in Dawson City. The company also owns the S. S. "Morgan City" now earning \$20,000 per month, and has shipped up the Yukon several hundred tons of merchandise, for trade, upon which a very large profit is assured. The U. S. Government reports certify that the saw mill produces about two million feet of lumber in the open season, sales price of which is from \$140 to \$240 per 1,000 feet according to class.  
**CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.**  
Preferred Stock, 60 cumulative, \$1,000,000  
Common Stock, 4,000,000  
Total Capital, par value, \$10 per share, \$5,000,000  
The preferred stock has a first lien on earnings for its dividend, and on the assets of the company for its par value, and after all the stock of the company has received 6 per cent, the surplus earnings are shared pro rata by the preferred and common stock.  
Thus the preferred stock practically offers the safeguards and advantages of a first mortgage bond, coupled with an earning capacity as great as that of the common stock.  
The undersigned has obtained a short option on a block of this preferred stock which he now offers at par, \$10.00 per share. This option terminates August 31st, 1898, after which the price of the preferred stock will be advanced by the company to \$12.50 per share.  
This is the last opportunity to get the preferred stock at par, and in time to participate in the autumn dividend. Shares will be allotted in the order subscriptions are received.  
Send for map of Dawson, and data respecting Klondike.

**CHARLES A. SAWYER,** 230 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON.  
**Have you been waiting for a light opportunity? Here is the best and grandest of the year.**  
We have reduced the prices on the genuine Welsbach lights to \$1.25 each, genuine Welsbach mantle at 30 and 40 cents each.

**T. M. LUCEY PLUMBING Co.,**  
Practical Plumbers, Steam and Hot Water Heating.  
8 Holden St., Blackinton Block.  
We want to exchange owners for our present stock of portable gas stand lamps and for this reason good lamps are priced for quick selling without regard to first cost or value. Some are slightly shop worn, others have merely a speck here and there, that none but a critical buyer would notice and many of them are as bright and new as when they left the makers hands. Most merchants would consider them great bargains.  
We will muster out lamps and gas fixtures at prices that will surprise you.

**Broken Lots Sale in Shoes and Slippers.**  
We have an accumulation of broken lots in men's and ladies' shoes and shall put them  
.....ON SALE TODAY.....  
Ladies' Oxfords, Men's Oxfords, High Button Shoes, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Actual value from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Our Price 50c. Men's Oxfords, Gool-year welt, actual price from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Our Price \$1.00. **THEY MUST GO.**  
**The Ray Shoe Co.,**  
EAGLE STREET.

**IF A MAN**  
Is selling corn at 40 cents and his neighbor tells him where he can get 50 cents, THAT'S A TIP.  
**If a Man**  
Is on a deal for a wagon and a friend posts him up on where he can buy the same make for \$5 less money—THAT'S A TIP, too. That's where we come in, though we are not in the wagon business. We want to let you know that we do

**All Kinds of Job Printing.**  
Books, Catalogues, etc., Bill Heads, Statements, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Note Heads, Posters, large or small; in fact, any and all kinds of Printing.

**TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
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**Here IS An Opportunity.**  
A large lot on Williams street for \$1,000. DON'T WAIT.  
That property corner of Meadow and Cherry Streets is a bargain that some one will have.  
**Insurance of Every description.**  
**HARVEY A. GALLUP,**  
BOLAND BLOCK  
----Let Us Repair Your Wheels or Watches----  
"Hartford Tires," \$2.00 "Trinity Tires," \$1.50  
"Vim Tires," 2.00 "Crown King Lamps," 3.50  
"Regal Tires," 1.75 "Solex Lamps," 3.00  
**GEO. E. PATTON COMPANY,**  
49 Center Street.



# OUR PARIS FASHION LETTER

(Copyright 1899.)

Paris Sept. 17.—The three quarter length coats with the rounded back and bouffant are about the most pronounced of the fall innovations. On tall slight figures they do not look bad. At a dinner place where I spent a few days one of these new jackets was so pronounced as to recall the days of Louis XIV the garment being not unsuited to the brilliant courts in which the Grand Monarque clad in satins and wild periwigs strutted about the gorgeous salons of Versailles.

The coat in the pretty Frenchwoman was of blue tulle in texture and a fine golden tint. It was bordered with all the lace and velvet in the world and given with a magnificent collar of emerald and emerald. Two broad pointed revers showing the heliotrope satin were thrown open at the shoulders. A shawl of the heliotrope satin passed about the outside of the jacket. Beneath the jacket showed a vest of white flannel chiffon made with a very high collar and a tie. This stunning coat was worn with a plain skirt of white cloth. The hat that accompanied it was of the heliotrope satin, perched well back from the cluster of curls in the forehead and showing in a full puff of dark hair. A large bow of turquoise velvet and two pink roses nestled just over the left side of the face.

On the promenade in the morning I saw everywhere white skirts worn with red jackets. The red jackets that have seemed so inevitable this summer. The red was of every shade from cherry to magenta. The new red which is like the shadow in old burgundy wine was in the majority. The skirts were of white cloth or pique and one unique thing about many of them was that they had or buttoned behind. Sometimes three rows of buttons were worn. The skirt of these jackets together by cords. This device made it possible to fit the skirts more tightly about the hips even than hitherto.

For afternoon dresses were much favored. It is said that some of the robes of the Dutch court ladies who appeared at Queen Wilhelmina's coronation ceremonies cost a mint of money. They were in the latest style so in accordance to the Dutch figure and were worn over rich robes of satin and velvet. The princess style seems to find little favor with the foreign customers of the great couturiers. It is a more especially adapted to the little graceful figure of the Frenchwoman but the English woman who inclines to either lines or embroidery on the American woman who wears life with a sharp skirt. It is little less than absurd in them. Therefore they appear less and less frequently and eye wear has come and gone they will be more than possible to be forgotten. At the aforementioned resort where I drank in Gallic ozone and fashion impressions a few gowns of princess make recommended themselves as worthy of notice. They

were of foulard and voile and worn by women with figures like sylphs. I have seen however in Paris some anatomical exhibitions in the princess robe that ought to have been suppressed by the censor.

While I have in mind the distinctive red jacket I must say that the red is worn with white skirts. Later I am told they will be just as popular though in a modified form and shade with the darker skirts of the advanced autumn.

While I have not yet seen applications of the new fringes outside the shops they are scheduled to appear on the newest gowns. It is a long time since fringes have been with us the last appearance being in the shape of the jet abominations known as bagle trimmings. The revival calls for the silken fringes with knotted and gilded headings, such as beautified the apparel of the belles of 50 years ago. The fringes will vary with laces and flounces somewhat to the disadvantage of the pretty maidens who wear so much in vogue in the spring. Of course all this depends on the way the public accepts the innovation.

The pretty little bolero jackets promise to be a new thing. They are put on the bodice in flat trimmings, such as guipure lace or elaborate embroidery over some filmy material. On the evening dresses the boleros are often exquisitely embroidered with a loose lace vest showing underneath the jacket.

Speaking of evening frocks reminds me that those who would be quite a la mode must prepare for smaller fashions. Much printing appears upon the furs, the fineness of the printing rather than the coarseness of the material gauging the value of the fan. Dainty imitations of the wattle style are the shapeliest and pink limbed cupids seen trisking upon the velvet gauze with which many of the valuable lace fans are supplied. With such a fan goes a mount of ivory often inlaid with gold or set with small stones.

Fans in pure white silk are quite as charming with their pretty fantastic painted figures and ivory sticks over which the artist has let his handiwork wander in the shape of blossoming vines or delicate foliage. Often the ivory skeleton of the fan glitters with sparkles and with the lace running in and out of the sticks in graduated widths showing a band of lace a narrow open space and another band of lace alternately. One can scarcely imagine a more formidable weapon in the hands of the fashionable coquette. For the fair widow or the sedate dowager the fans of black silk or black lace with inscriptions of painted gauze and feathers are scarcely so riotous but very white as enchanting in their graceful lines and delicate colors. Chicken skin fans display some of the most artistic of the paintings as they afford good material for the artist's work. In this city hundreds of clever women at students of the Quarter Latin are taking advantage of the fad to add to their

meager incomes and many of the nymphs that grow beneath their facile brushes are almost worthy of a Bougainville.

One of the startling ideas with which a noble and famous Parisian woman of note and letters—a woman also noted for her beauty of face and figure has thought to add originality to her daily bit of lace and gauze and ivory is the suggestion of her own face and form in the design of the lovely nymphs and dryads that breathe a gayland across the panels of the fan. It is a fancy dating and original enough to set half Paris laughing when she receives the fan from the celebrated artist who has it now almost completed.

The leather jackets of the gnomes of fairy lore are recalled in mention of the new leather jackets. Very far from this in reality are the fanciful creations of white su de or of this lovely color. One such adaptation of leather was decidedly fetching in a toilet of green crepe de chine festooned with cobwebs of snowy lace. The bodice jacket was of white leather embroidered in white and gold and opening over

Parisian dressmakers are of the mind for the moment at least, that the most perfect fit can be accomplished with robes that are fastened in the back. There is for a time the fashionable woman will be more than ever dependent on the tender mercies of her maid. It was the coming in of the princess gown that suggested this inconvenient change. Parisians give a modish finish to the full gowns. They are fit paniers suggesting that by a skillful and real application of hand or of embroidery.

Very smart are the short coats adapted to women with short figures. One that might become almost any one was of dark blue cloth with pointed frills that were lined with guipure and all over the back satin. The white revers also lace covered were so arranged that the one above projected a little over the larger one below. The Irish guipure which formed the facing was mounted on ivory white satin. Very high in the back was the fringed collar with likewise its facing of lace. The blouse beneath the jacket was of figured silk in blue and white

suggestion of lines was found in the tucked yoke from which the bodice stretched tightly to the hips from which it fell in perfectly fitting folds to the flared bottom of the skirt.

For little girls while they may not be of such absorbing interest as the elaborate garments in which their mothers array themselves yet are of sufficient importance in most transitional households to warrant attention. The latest model that good taste and fashion unite in demanding that the up to date girl's frock shall be as plain as possible. Tucked jackets with vests of little have been largely adopted in the model gowns shown in the Rue de la Paix. Tails were not at the edge and with the plims emphasized by small but bright buttons.

old fashioned puffed fenders holding in place the loops of hair and for evening wear elaborately wrought with diamonds put together in an edging or of a delicate pattern. The lace work after all is the prettiest and is quite in fashion of the moment. It is in original design of this century and not a revival of those of old days which most of the patterns in jewelry of today are. There is however another class of fashionable combs which are superseding combs on occasions when the latter can hardly be worn.

**The Eclatant Robe**  
Every effort has been made to bring the princess gown in but it requires such a perfect figure and is so difficult



MODISH FALL COSTUMES.

a vest of lace and chiffon. Slashes of white embroidered leather fell from the belt to form a basque. A collar of cerise velvet was the only contrasting shade.

Wash leather embroidered in bright silk is shown as one of the novelties for trimming the autumn gowns.

A white silk cravat, lace edged being its only adornment.

Of the princess robes one often wonders how they possibly are made. One that seemed a fearfully and wonderfully created garment fitted like flexible silk over the lithe figure of one of the young beauties of the opera and yet its only

are among the prettiest trimmings for these juvenile frocks. The tabs go out the jackets and often from the hems of the skirts the pointed ends of the tabs turning up. Saffron blouses in white and blue with the pointed or round collar, silk lined and bordered with fine white braid are pretty on almost every little girl and are moreover comfortable and serviceable which are qualities that govern good taste in the French woman's idea of the proper garments for juvenile wear.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

## Fashionable Combs.

The high combs worn 20 years ago were altogether different from those of today. Combs now are somewhat like

to fit that it is very doubtful whether it will have any great following.

A novelty is the bodice and tunic cut in one long front and short at the back and worn over a frilled skirt. It is quite a return to the modes of 20 years ago. Ideas seem certainly trending that way. With most of these dresses the bodices are carried across just where a low bodice would start from the necessary epaulettes. No dress would now seem to be of much use unless it displayed an epaulet of some sort.

## Cloth For Evening Gowns.

For evening gowns cloth is more fashionable than serge and a neat little costume of gendarme blue cloth is the height of the mode.

## About Ruchings And Platings.

Ruching, quillings and platings of most material are used lavishly on many mantles and tea gowns and are so extremely becoming that it is not surprising to find the more artistic modistes using gauze and lace ruffles on morning gowns. A very charming pattern of soft pink cloth upon which a light blue tea gown with a large collar filled in with tucked and inserted canopies. The yoke was composed entirely of lace and tucks and filling back from the slightly open neck was a large cascade of ruffles of the same lace twisted in corresponding fashion.

A tea gown to be worn in half mourning was of white silk with a black and white spotted ground and a black and white striped border. The yoke and the bodice were edged with two folds of silk head by the tucks and in the center of the bodice a black and white striped border. The skirt was of the same material and was edged with a black and white striped border.

A light blue tea gown with yoke and sleeves of cream guipure had a wide white border at the back. In front of the bodice a wide white border came from the under arm seams in a curve to the neck, simulating a short bolero and from this fell a deep fl of soft lace.

A graceful ruche trimming was shown on a tea gown of blue de ciel cashmere, the ruche being of cream silk canvas, edged with purple bebe velvet which made a delightful contrast. The gown was cut in princess fashion but the front was loose and of white canvas, the ruche and sleeves being of the same material trimmed with the bebe velvet. The ruche was made in cascade fashion on a strip of muslin a very narrow ruche going down each side of the bodice. The ruche for the neck and reaching to the waist was extremely wide at the neck and sloped off gradually to the waist. The scarf of canvas was run with bebe velvet down either side the ends finishing with a frill.

A tea gown for half mourning could be made of a cream guipure with ruffles of black green dune or for deep mourning in crepe cloth the front of pearly de sole and the ruffles of lisse or still grenadine edged with black satin bebe ribbon.

## Coming Fashions.

Having struggled through the summer fashions already one begins to hear of new materials. To be forewarned is to be forearmed and it is always well to know what is before us so far as dress is concerned. The woollens have byadere cordile stripes some of them black some in tones of green mauve gray and fawn. For the country there is certainly nothing like wool. A firm make with cord stripes has a most ed ground in such mixtures as blue and black and blue and black and green which show up the color.

We are sure to have recourse to embroideries and they are taking a new form. Tulle has also been utilized for trimming and silk and brood. The silk worked with blue ribbon is after the nature of Bulgarian embroidery. The floral designs on gauze and satin are spangled with paillettes and by no means the least beautiful work. Russian embroideries in all colors will deliver black dresses in coming dark days.

Watered silk forms an applique on serge the edges outlined with braid. During the summer we have been having the longer tubulars now the shorter ones are once more in vogue.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THEATER BAGS.

One often shudders to see the hideously ugly bags in which exquisitely attired women carry their opera glasses to the theaters. These suggest the junk man more often than the muses. From a frouzy old bag the very loveliest of pearl and gold mounted and monogrammed opera glasses are brought forth nor does the owner seem to realize the inconstancy of the thing.

The season of matinees and evenings at the opera is now well open and in order that well intentioned women may provide themselves with such cases for their glasses as will not disgrace the most fastidious escort or make ridiculous the most exquisite toilet a few hints are volunteered for the benefit of such as appreciate the wisdom of care in details.

What most women want to carry in the bag are the opera glasses scent bottle handkerchief fan and sometimes when evening dress is worn a lace scarf or the head. A good sized piece of cardboard is the first essential in the making of the bag. From the cardboard cut a piece the shape desired for the bag and strengthen its edges with several thicknesses of buckram. The buckram to run up the sides of the bag as far as the embroidery is put on. The objects to be attached with the buckram are stiffened about the base and a support for the embroidery.

For the material with which the bag is covered delicate shades are the prettiest. For a blue matinee bag on which a peacock strutteth through a triumphal arch of yellow lilies turquoise blue of tomin silk was chosen. The bag was cut to appear four sided this being managed by the cut of the cardboard and buckram beneath the silk. The peacock with its outspread tail was worked with embroidery silk of two shades of peacock blue pale yellow emerald and faint green. Some iridescent sparkles gave the necessary sparkle to the bird's plumage. The head breast and legs of the peacock were worked with the darker shade of the blue and the feathers were wrought in a lighter shade either in long or short stitch or set in solidly. The breast of the peacock was incrustated with dark blue (dots or the so called j w c l l h e) while the tail was covered with beads or sparkles of blue and green.

It ought not to be a difficult thing to blend the colors for a united piece can be found in any large work on ornithology. The bird may be either sketched upon the bag or stamper by some embroidery stamping firm. Any one who can handle a pencil however can with the aid of a piece of carbon paper and a picture of a peacock make a good enough sketch for the purpose of embroidering it upon the silk.

The arch of triumph or the wreath which surrounds the peacock was worked in green silk. The little flowers being shaded from yellow at the base to red at the top. Such a bag might be made of white cream or blue.

worked with copper colored Japanese cord. This cord is sewed down with fine silk. On each side of the copper cord should be a fine line of black with vines embroidered at each arch of the vines. From the side of the vine appear to spring clusters of flowers and these are worked in one shade of green and pink silk as the flowers are supposed to be Hawthorn blossoms. One side of green embroidery silk must be chosen for the leaves and a shade of brown for the stems. Gold to represent the yellow

outside pocket is best. The lining and the narrow ribbons that draw in the mouth of the silk bag should be of delicately harmonizing shades of silk.

A third bag that presents the appearance of being double an outer and an inner one has the inner portion of the bag composed of green silk which is lined with a delicate shade of yellow the ribbon being of the same color.

The outer casing of the bag is formed of bright sapphire blue satin with four stars of the satin going upward and being lost under the ribbon casing which is made of an added piece of

projections on the bars are done in copper color. They are worked in satin stitch from side to side in order to give them a raised appearance. The bars are outlined with black and then with coarse cream colored silk. The veining and outlines of the flowers are of black.

The embroidery on the ascending straps follows the idea of that on the satin bag. The straps are edged with yellow like that which lines the green silk bag. The blue satin bag being lined with blue satin. The edge of the outer bag is a band of yellow like the lining. It is stiffened with a few very narrow

strips of buckram so that the border does not shiver. Buckramed seals dot the edge of this outer border.

On one corner of the ribbon or some where on the bag there is a monogram worked. Sometimes the lips of the bag when the ribbon is drawn out straight show some quaint and appropriate motto.

ELLA MATTHIESSEN

To Make Baby's Hair Curl

Every morning after the baby's hair has been washed and well brushed do not leave it nice and smooth all day but with the tips of the fingers rub the head all over very lightly with a short circular motion from right to left. This causes the roots of the hair to twist and curly hair will be the result.

At the door he inquires for the mother or the father and if the lady is at home he leaves his card for her and if the father is at home he leaves his card on the table for the father. If the mother is at home he leaves his card on the table for the mother. If the father is at home he leaves his card on the table for the father. If the mother is at home he leaves his card on the table for the mother. If the father is at home he leaves his card on the table for the father.

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